MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 1, 1768.

JAMES REID. LISHED,

MEN CHURCH-WARof the Parish of All-

inapolis, July 28, 1768 ter, Mr. Andrew Bu-ly declined his Business,

ter, bill. ANDRIW Dulledi, declined his Eustreen, MAKER, in Favour of ted next Door to Mr. upplied filmfelf with a hid other Materials, for

opes for the Encourage-ies, and others, as they ioneally, with every Ar-e newest Fashions.

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C E. haplain and Agent to e Lord Proprietary, in

(tt) rs's Store, at the Duck,

Amapelli, Seft. 21, 1768, the Subscriber, are hereuge their refroctive Act further Notice. And, Course of several Years tensive Credits, so as in identified Softerer thereby; and Forberrance, and a criting to Debtors in general Cash in the Province. We the neculary Steps to ever at left reduced to the ver at last reduced to the ratory Step, towards col-Those therefore who edy Compliance with this ole and Expence attending

y by L.w. EENRY CATON.

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nat cross the Bay, hopes to.
These who shall favour I greatly oblige, bumble Servant,

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

ng to remove next Spring, Place, containing 30 Acres Mile of Frederick-Tawn, in There is on faid Land, a Kitchen, a fram'd Meatabout Six Acres of good cres of Pasture, the remaind-Land. There is also on fill, with a Pair of French County Stones therein, a or Merchants and Country article for carrying on the fthe Meadows is a Spring of I many other Conveniencies,—Any Person inclining to lime, and view the Premise, es, living thereon oned Place is a good Stand and European Goods. The interior of the Estate of James Hughts, to the Estate of James Hughts, and County Control Country Control Country Control Country Count

to the Estate of James Hughes,
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Frouble; and those who have Estate, are defired to bring, fo as they may be settled JAMES HUGHES.

T E D, nainted with the Business of a price. Such a one, on Apvill be duly encouraged.

it the Printing. ADVERTISEMENTS, nance. Long Ones kinds of BLANKS, heir proper Bonns
-Work performed

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for August 1768. REMARKS on the defigned Treatment of AMERICA.

To the PRINTER, &c.

RTICLES of Intelligence have for some Time been daily reiterated in the Public Papers, importing that Go-ं vernment has adopted and re-A folved to pursue vigorous Mea-ં fures relative to our American Colonies; by which I under-ftand, that an Armament is neant to be sent thither, to act offensively against the Inhabitants; and, that Troops were actually ordered on this Service, has been frequently afferted; and though for some Time I have flattered myself that these Affertions were but the idle Suggestions of the ignorant and inhuman Wretches among us, who with to fee the Miferies of War transplanted into our Colonies, as a Punishment for their Temerity, in denying the Omnipotence of a British Parliament, and its Right of disposing of their Property; yet, I tow begin to fear there is some Reality in these Reports, which must be alarming to all but the ignorant. I have already publickly desired (and now repeat my Defire) to know from the Abettors of these hoffile Measures, in what Service a military Force is p be employed in America? Is it to intimidate or infelt a People who live in perfect Submission to the avil Authority? Or is it to murder those who have the honest Fortitude to protest against an Infringe-ment of our natural Rights? These being the only

Rabble might give them Opportunity to repeat the tragic Scene lately exhibited in St. George's Fields. When I reflect on the Importance of our Connections with these Colonies, when I consider that the Balance of Trade, to almost every other Country, is against us, and that it is our Commerce with them which alone affords Employment, and consequently Sabsistence to our Manusacturers, I am not a little alarmed at the precipitate Resolutions, so inconside-ntely taken on an Object of the last Importance to the very Being of this Kingdom. The great Object of our present Dispute with the Colonies, is the Right of Parliamentary Taxation, which this Kingdom has lately assumed; but which they deny, and support their Denial by Arguments which are yet unaffered: Every Attempt that has been made for that Purpose, has only exposed the Weakness of our Pretensions. But if, in Reality, we have the Right which we claim, we have Men of sufficient Ability to make it apparents, which if practicable, it is not to make it apparent; which, if practicable, it is not only our Interest, but Duty to do, since convincing the Colonists of the Justice of our Pretentions, would be the most natural, and, I believe, the most success-

Services in which Troops can be employed, in the present Situation of Things, unless an accidental

fal Method of engaging their Compliance.

But, from the Weakness of the Attempts already made, for that Purpose, and from the Veneration they entertain for the Sentiments of those wise and illustrious Patriots, Lord Chatham, and the present Lord High Chancellor (expressed on this Subject) confirmed by the Reason and Aptitude of Things, I am fully convinced that the Parliament of this King-dem has no conflitutional Right to dispose of the Property of our Fellow-Subjects in America, until they are represented therein, which, at present, is

fir from being the Case. We honour our glorious Ancestors for their Magnanimity in defending and transmitting to us the Bleffings of our happy Constitution, and shall we condemn our American Brethren for endeavouring to preserve the Rights of this very Constitution, and transmit them inviolate to their Descendants? Shall we punish in them, the very Conduct we justly appland in our Progenitors? Or, in a Word, shall we become the Abettors of Injustice, and that towards our Brethren and Fellow-Subjects, Descendants from cur common Ancestors, and Heirs to our common Privileges? I blush, my Countrymen, at the Thought! Yet what else can be intended by those vigorous Measures which are to be pursued? Measures, pregnanting the properties of the pursued? nant with the most fatal Consequences to the common and inseparable Interest of this Kingdom and her Colonies! Should an Armament be sent to America, to enforce a Submiffion to Impositions which they judge unconstitutional, should our natural Superiority prevail, and should their natural Affection to us engage them rather to submit to the Tyranny of their Parent-Country, than implore foreign Aid; or, in a Word, should we reduce them to the most abject. Submission, even then our very Success would prove our Ruin. Though oppressed by our Force, their Re-

fentment at our Injustice would prompt them to revenge our Inhumanity, by destroying all Intercourse with the Kingdom; a Measure, which by their Situation, is easily practicable; and which would render them useless to us. Our Trade would then languish, our Labourers starve, and intestine Divisions accelerate our Fall. These Consequences, however melancholy, are the most favourable which can result from those vigorous Measures which some so eagerly defire. But, should a hardy and brave People, infla-med by the Love of Liberty, even to Enthusiasm, resist our Force, and urged to Despair, should they prefer foreign Protection to British Tyranny, what would be the Consequence? What an Increase of Wealth and Power would the Accession of these Colonies, convey to our natural Enemies? These Events, to many, may appear chimerical; but my Situation has furnished me with peculiar Advantages of judging on this Subject, and I wish our Misconduct may not too foon convince us of their Reality.

We are told, and shall be told, that we are loaded with heavy Taxes, and that Justice requires that our Fellow-Subjects in America, should share the Burthen. By this, my Countrymen, you are rendered the Dupes to ministerial Policy. Impositions are not extended to America, with Design to lessen your Taxes, but to augment the Number of Placemen, and the Power of the Crown, already too enormous; besides, it ought to be considered, that in compelling the Colonies to purchase our Manusactures, they pay all the Taxes imposed on our Manufactures in the advanced Price to which they are raifed by these Taxes; and, if that is not an equitable Share of the common Burthen, why is not Application made in a constitutional Manner to the Assemblies of their Representatives, as was practifed during the late War, when they amply demonstrated their Loyalty, by complying with every Requisition made by his Marjesty; and when Massachusetts-Bay, and Connecti-cut, alone, raised and supported Ten Thousand Sol-diers, for the common Service, though the Pay of the Private Men was necessarily Three Times great-er than that of those in the Pay of this Kingdom? And curfed be the Policy of that ignorant Financier, who first destroyed this constitutional Method of obtaining Assistance from the Colonies; and instead, projected the Stamp-Act, thereby impairing their natural Affection to this Kingdom, and exciting Jealousy and Distrust of its Intentions. This, how-ever, might have been overcome, by the equitable Repeal of that Act, had it not been followed by others, of a fimilar, and not less pernicious Consequence. If the Advice of one, who is actuated by a Love of Justice, and an anxious Concern for the Prosperity of this Kingdom, might be pursued, our Pretensions to an unconstitutional Authority over the Colonies, would soon be disclaimed, and those Men only employed in the Public Service, who, from Principle, are its declared Enemies. This would foon conciliate our unhappy Differences, and revive our Commerce; the Colonies would then gratefully participate the common Burthen, when allowed to make it a voluntary Act. This is a Measure not only convenient, but necessary. The Time will soon arrive, when, from the incessary in the rapid Increase, when Moning the Fores will be necessary to see the other Motives than Force will be necessary to secure their Dependance on this Kingdom; and their Love, or Hatred, notwithstanding our present Indifference, will then become an Object of Importance.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

CAIUS MEMMIUS.

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W A R S A W, August 24.

NOTWITHSTANDING the taking of Cracow, we are apprehensive that the Tranquility of the Kingdom will not soon be restored; for besides that the Haydamacks have committed fresh Excesses, by burning Three Towns, about 50 Villages, and murdering 4 or 5000 People, among whom were great Numbers of Jews, most of whom were burnt alive;

Numbers of Jews, most of whom were burnt alive; some Confederacies are apprehended in Lithuania, where the High-Ways are very dangerous.

PLOCKO, August 24. The Peasants of the Ukraine, who were Accomplices in the first Revolt, have been put in Irons, and are sentenced to work on the Fortifications, for Life. Three Hundred are to be sent to Warsaw, One Hundred to Lemberg, and the same Number to Kaminieck, the last of which Places is putting into a State of Desence.

VIENNA, August 27. The last Letters from Constantinople, consirm the Accounts before received, that the Porte was marching Troops towards the Frontiers of Russia, or Poland. It is possible that these Troops may be intended only as an Army of Observation, on account of the Disturbances in Poland.

account of the Disturbances in Poland.

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Sept. 1. They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli lately made a Speech to the Corican Youth, to animate them to defend their Country. "Every Nation, faid he, which, like our own, has been zealous for its Liberty, has experienced Vicifitudes which have immortalized its Name. If, to maintain Liberty, nothing was to be done, but to defire it, the whole World would certainly enjoy it. But this valuable Jewel can only be acquired, by a Virtue and a Courage that overcome all Obitacles. The Condition and Prerogatives of a free People, as they are so considerable, that no just Idea of them can be conveyed, are the Astonishment and Envy of the greatest Men. We are now at the most critical of Epochas. If we do not withstand the Danger that threatens us, our Reputation and Liberty are at an End. In vain have we consoled ourselves with the Thought of our own Herossm; in vain have our Ancestors taken such Pains, and spilt them Blood.—No! ye samous and magnanimous Defenders, who have facrificed your Lives to obtain and present the pain of the pain and present the pain of the pain of the pains and present pains. They have resided to treated the pains. Sept. 1. They write from Leghorn, that General

ders, who have sacrificed your Lives to obtain and preferve your Liberty, sear not that you will be dishonoured by your Descendants. They have resolved to tread the Footsleps which you have marked."

Sept. 3. Letters from Rome advise, that the Pore has written with his own Hand, to the Kings of France, Spain, and Sicily, on the Subject of the present Disputes between his Holineis and the House of Bourbon; but that each of those Courts had resused even to receive his Letters, 'til such Time as the Brief issued against the Duke of Parma shall be revoked.

They write from Bassora, that the English have formed a Design of seizing the Isle of Karec; the Ships which they had on the Tigris are sailed on this Expedition. We are affured, that Kerim Kan, Regent of Persia, has engaged to surnish them with a Body of 9000 Men.

9000 Men.

Sept. 15. A certain Lord, it is said, will not quit the Place he holds, without a very handsome Equivalent in the Way of Pension; and which Demand is under Consideration. This, and numberless other Instances,

Confideration. This, and numberies other initances, justly display the patriotic Principles of our great People in great Offices; and the Weakness of a State, to admit of such venal Proceedings.

By a Letter from Geneva, we are informed, that, from the present Aspect of Affairs, the Differences there, which have for some Time substitted, are expected to rekindle: If so, it is feared the Confequences will prove fatal.

will prove fatal.

Sept. 20. A certain Lord, it is faid, who has lately gone abroad, proposes to make a long Stay, if not even to abide wholly in some foreign Country, he having had Reason to apprehend, that should a War happen with any of the neighbouring States, which at present feems unavoidable, it would blow up afresh the Embers of popular Prejudice here, and probably bring on such Consequences, as might have been more to be feared, than desired by him, had he remained in this Kingdom.

The Conduct of a great Northern Potentate, equally known for the Father of his People, and the greatest Hero of the Age, is an Example worthy Applause and Imitation, whose Maxim is, whenever he suspects the pacific Disposition of any of his Neighbours, always to trike first.—If this society has adopted by pacific Disposition of any of his Neighbours, always to strike first.—If this spirited Behaviour was adopted by a certain great C---t, would it not be of more effectual Service, raise their Reputation, and consequently make them more respected, than idle Remonstrances? This noble Advice was given some Years ago, by a then great C-----r, as the best and most definitive Method—of frustrating the persidious Intentions of the C---t of S--n, but was over-ruled by the pusillanimous Councils of those, who afterwards confessed their Error, in opposing a Measure, which, if followed, would certainly have been productive of the most salutary Effects.

We are affured, that just before his Danish Majesty lest Copenhagen, he cleared every Prisoner, consined for Debt, throughout his Dominions.

On Saturday, the 10th of September last, after the Opera, the King of Denmark, attended by the principal Noblemen who compose his Train, went to take a View of Mrs. Cornely's House, in Soho-Square. Several of the foreign Ministers, other Foreigners of Distinction, and of the English Nobility, were also present, to meet his Majesty on the Occasion. Mrs. Cornely had put the Apartments in all the possible Order that a few Hours Notice would admit of, and the whole were splendidly illuminated, with upwards of 2000 strike first .- If this spirited Behaviour was adopted by

a few Hours Notice would admit of, and the whole were splendidly illuminated, with upwards of 2000 Wax-Lights. The Moment the King entered into the Grand-Room, the Music (consisting of French-Horns, Clarinets, Bassons, &c.) began playing, and his Majesty seemed very much pleased at the agreeable Manner of his Reception. Dancing was proposed; the King opened the Ball with the Dutchess of Ancaster, and named the Second Minuet with the Countess of Harrington: The Minuets were succeeded by English Country Dances, and those by the French Cotillons. The Company then withdrew to Tea, &c. Amongs the Persons of high Rank, who were present on the Occasson, were the Prince and Princess of Masserane; the Princess Barbarigo; their Excellencies the Prussian, cation, were the Frince and Princels of Manteland; the Princess Barbarigo; their Excellencies the Pruffian, Danish, Swedish, and Venetian Ministers, their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Ancaster, and their Son, the Marquis of Lindsey; the Countess of Harrington, and her Daughters, Lady Bell, and Lady Harriet Stanhope; Lady Grosvenor, Lady Sondes, Lady Jane Scott, the Earl of Huntingdon, Earl of March, the Russian General Esterson. neral Filofosow, &c.